



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## JULY 2.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Nine persons present.

The following papers were presented for publication :—

“Nomenclature and Check-List of North American Land Mollusks.” By H. A. Pillsbry.

“The Origin and Meaning of Sex.” By John A. Ryder.

“A review of the American Species of Sturgeons (Accipenseridae).” By Philip H. Kirsch and Morton W. Fordice.

## JULY 9.

Rev. H. C. McCook, D. D., Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty persons present.

*Note on the true Systematic Position of the Ray Spider.*—Dr. HENRY C. McCook remarked that he had been recently led to reinvestigate the character of the web of the Ray spider and its proper systematic place.

When the snare of this aranead was first discovered by him in 1881, and described in the Proceedings of this Academy<sup>1</sup> he considered the spider new to science, and gave it the name of *Epeira radiosæ* in a paper containing a careful and detailed description of its spinningwork and habits. He then indicated that it would probably be assigned to a new genus, and subsequently in a verbal communication to this Academy, proposed for it the name of *Actis radiosæ*. Emerton, in his monograph of the New England Epeiradæ, created for it the genus *Microepeira*.<sup>2</sup> Subsequent investigation had led Dr. McCook to believe that the spider belongs to Cambridge's genus *Theridiosoma*,<sup>3</sup> and probably is identical with the European species *Theridiosoma gemmosum* of Dr. L. Koch.<sup>4</sup> This genus has a marked resemblance to *Epeira*, as Cambridge himself allows, and certainly on the ground of structure appears to be at least equally related to the Epeiroids.

<sup>1</sup> Proc. Acad. Natural Sciences. Phila., 1881, pp. 163-75.

<sup>2</sup> New England Spider of the Family Epeiradæ. Transactions Connecticut Academy, Volume VI., 1884, p. 320.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 1879, p. 193.

<sup>4</sup> *Theridium gemmosum*: Verzeichniss der bei Nurnberg beob. Arten. p. 69.